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HARRISON NURSERY COMPANY

INCORPORATED

YORK

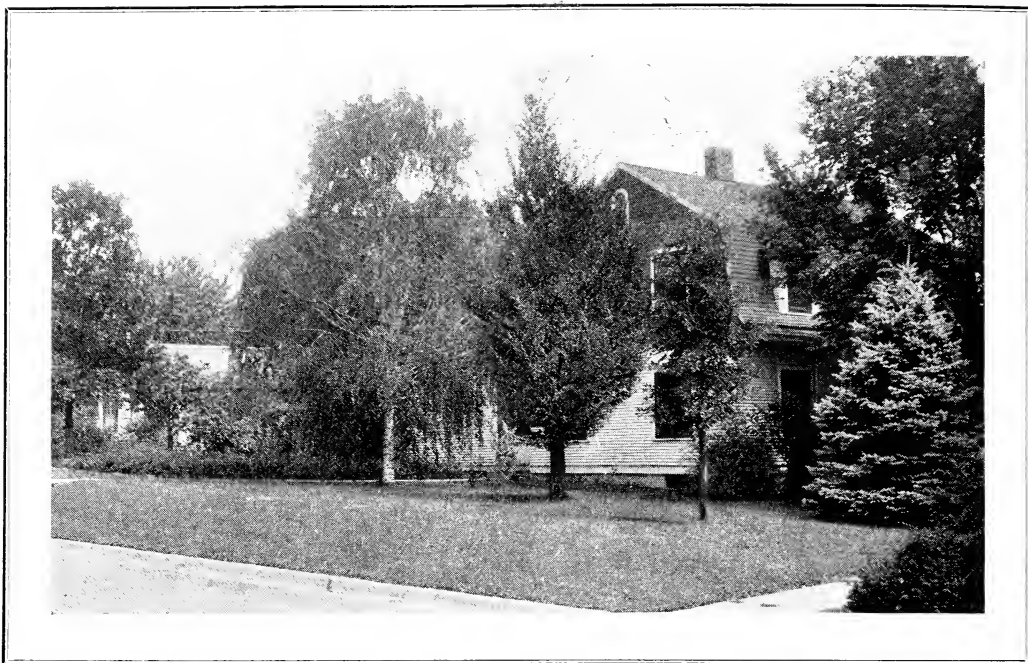
NEBRASKA

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Residence of Mr. W. A. Harrison



A View of Mr. Harrison's Lawn

Note the artistic arrangement of shrubs and trees





W.A. HARRISON

H.S. HARRISON

E.H. SMITH

E.E. MASON

A. WILLIAMSEN

O. DAVIS

THE MANAGEMENT
of the

HARRISON NURSERY COMPANY

—is in the hands of the men whose pictures appear above ∴ ∴ ∴

Established 1887
Incorporated for \$500,000.00

References: Dun's, Bradstreet's, or
your home banker ∴ ∴ ∴

YORK, NEBRASKA

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE



Page 1

History of the Harrison Nursery Company

Over 40 years
Competent personnel
Increased service
High ideals
Able assistance

IN 1887 two brothers, W. A. and H. S. Harrison, established the present organization of the Harrison Nursery Company at York, Nebraska. These two brothers are pioneer nurserymen, having seen Nebraska develop from a treeless plain to a garden spot. At the time these young men entered the Nursery business all they possessed was youth, health, hope and the genius for labor, coupled with a prophetic faith in the ultimate greatness of Nebraska. Some of our older customers well remember when these two brothers grew their own stock, sold and delivered it. A bicycle or horse was used by them while canvassing. By close application and hard work they soon succeeded in creating a heavy demand for their products. They then felt that their efforts had not been in vain and that the fruits of their labors were being recognized.



As the demand increased, it was found necessary to enlarge the Nursery field, packing rooms, etc., and to add more men to the field and selling forces. Several years of successful work followed. During this period the foundation of a larger business was being laid. The continued service rendered caused a phenomenal growth in the business. Consequently, in 1910, it was found necessary to again expand by adding more land and men to the institution. In May the Harrison Nursery Company was incorporated under the laws of Nebraska with a capital of \$100,000.00. The work of managing the business had become too heavy for the two brothers, so additions were made. Mr. E. H. Smith, who was born on a homestead near Harvard, Nebraska, living there until he was twenty-one years of age when he entered the Traffic Department of the Burlington Railroad, in which capacity he worked for sixteen years, became a director and was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the corporation. Another Nebraska man, Mr. E. E. Mason, who entered the employ of the Harrison Brothers when seventeen years of age, became a director and was elected Superintendent of the Nursery farm. Mr. Mason has been constantly in the employ of the company for twenty-six years. Thus a part of the burden was taken from the Harrison Brothers and placed upon younger shoulders.



During the next eight years the business increased to such extent that it was found necessary to operate a landscape department. Nebraska was again able to produce a man to fill the new position created. Mr. A. Williamsen, who was reared on a farm near Dannebrog, Nebraska, was placed at the head of the landscape work. Mr. Williamsen graduated from the York Business College and completed his landscape work at Lincoln. During the two years following, a marvelous increase in business made it necessary to enlarge the entire plant. Consequently, in 1920, the company was reorganized and reincorporated for \$500,000.00. Mr. O. Davis, who had been in field work for ten years, was promoted to the position of Assistant Field Manager. When you visit the Nursery, always call for "Ernie" Mason or "Osie" Davis, who delight in showing the customers what class of stock they are able to produce.



The two pioneers, W. A. and H. S. Harrison, are still doing their part to make the institution bigger and better. They not only planted trees and flowers which evolved from the dull earth forms of beauty which have given comfort and cheer to thousands of home builders throughout the country, but they have builded a business institution which places service and quality above self. Such an organization will no doubt be able to perpetuate itself throughout future ages.



This story, relating to the steady progress of the Harrison Nursery Company, is to convince you that the officers and employees have at all times been doing their utmost to please the planter who is obliged to rely on some one thoroughly competent to advise him what to plant, its culture and adaptability of variety to locality. The science of horticulture is vast in its scope, ranging from the tiny flower to the majestic oak. Horticulture requires technical knowledge. Through actual experience and hardships the Harrison Nursery Company has learned trees and flowers and is in position to give its customers practical advice.



Introductory

W E ARE offering you a catalog with a personality. You are meeting a number of the members of our institution who are doing their best to serve you. We extend thanks to our customers for past courtesies, with assurance that we shall continue to spare no effort in furnishing superior quality and service. To all we extend greetings and best wishes.

Specialists in our line

We devote all of our time and energy in propagating and growing trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. We find that we have a man's-size job without tacking on the greenhouse work, the poultry business, the seed industry and a machinery department. We are specialists in our line of work.

Location

York, you know, is noted for its citizenship, its thrift and progressiveness, and especially for its beautiful homes and well-kept lawns, and here the Nursery influence can be seen, because there are more distinct species of different ornamentals in York than in any other town in the state. It is a well-known fact that York is located in one of the richest agricultural districts of the United States. York is located on a system of railroads that give excellent service to all parts of the country.

Trees grown on high ground

The Harrison Nursery Company field is located on a high divide, with no river bottoms to force the growth of their Nursery stock. It is just as essential to select Nursery stock from high ground as it is seed corn. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the successful growth of trees, giving them a strong, vigorous root system and a well-developed, symmetrical body.

Quality

All stock grown by the Harrison Nursery Company is graded by caliper and height, and everything not up to the standard is consigned to the brush pile and burned. The caliper proves the physical condition of a tree. The tree family is similar to the human family. A child one year of age does not have the vitality that a child three years of age has and its chance for a long life is not so great. The younger child needs far more attention than the older child. How like this is Nursery stock. We have the experience and facilities which the planter does not have, for growing the young stock into more mature trees and we can do it much cheaper and better than he can. Our experts, after working three years on a tree, produce one that is just right for orchard planting. Think of it, one bushel of fruit will more than pay the price of one of these trees and, too, you will get a crop two years sooner than you would if you were to plant yearling trees—this is economy. Quality is considered above all things else, and the demand for such is constantly increasing. People are beginning to realize the importance of planting good trees for a permanent improvement. Instead of planting a cottonwood in the front yard as did the early settlers, a nice hardy ornamental tree is selected. Instead of planting a cheap whip cherry tree or apple tree in the back yard, a first class graded tree is used. Instead of using the swine to mow the grass in the front yard, a lawn mower is used with great care to insure the safety of the flowering shrubbery and roses which adorn the home.

Prices

People often hunt over a lot of catalogs and select things that are sold cheapest. Those wishing cheap trees at a cheap price will waste both their time and ours. We put out to our trade nothing but first-class trees, at reasonable prices. We do not intend to compete with cheap concerns. A row of trees is made up of many grades. We want our customers to get the best and the brush pile the culls. If you were to go to your neighbor's to buy some hogs, would you pick out the runts because they happened to be a few cents cheaper? No, you would pick the choicest and pay the price, because you realize they would be cheaper in the end. Do not get the impression, however, that we are high-priced. During our existence in the Nursery business we have never attempted to cheapen the grade or quality of our products in order to meet "cheap" price competition, because our customers would be the losers. Cheap nursery stock is the most expensive in the long run.

Inspection

Our Nursery is inspected each year by the State Entomologist and a certificate, issued by him, showing stock to be free from San Jose scale and insect pests, and to be in a healthy condition, is attached to each shipment.

Intentional omissions

We have omitted a lot of pictures of fruit, etc., because we think you will be more interested in the description which we have carefully made. Numerous varieties of fruits, and various sorts of trees, shrubs and vines have been intentionally omitted. In so doing we are helping you save your hard-earned money. We list nothing but what has been tested out and found adapted to the territory in which we operate. We could have a more elaborate catalog if we listed everything that grows along the "River Nile," but who wants to be a crocodile?

Service

We mark all trees with white paint, showing the depth to plant. We use extra care in packing orders for shipment. Burlap and packing material is used in abundance. This insures safe arrival at destination. Our biggest asset is "Satisfied Customers."

Book of instructions

Our patrons are requested to read carefully the booklet enclosed which explains fully how to prepare soil, how to plant, how to spray, and other valuable information. The information is important and success will largely depend upon the careful observation of the suggestions made. Carry this booklet in your pocket and when worn out, ask for another.

Transportation charges

We will prepay charges to any railroad station within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles from York, on all orders amounting to \$5.00 or more; and to all railroad stations in the United States on orders amounting to \$10.00 or more.

Replacing stock

We replace all stock that fails to grow, the first year, at half price. Trees, like human beings, will occasionally die; yes, they are also subject to murderous attacks. A hailstorm may come along and knock them in the head, or a drought may burn them at the stake; in either event, it is good to know that you have a friend who will stand by you until you get your orchard and windbreak completed.

Claims for errors should be made promptly on receipt of goods, as we cannot rectify them unless promptly made.

Guaranty

We guarantee our stock to be first class, to be delivered in a good, healthy condition. We warrant our stock true to name, with the express understanding that should any not prove so, we will refund the money paid or replace it with other stock, but are not liable for damages beyond this. A sure indication of the purity of our stock is the fact that we have customers who have sent us orders year after year since our business was established.

Testimonials

We can furnish hundreds of them from people you do not know. We feel these would do you no good. If interested in testimonials, let us know and we shall be glad to furnish you the names of satisfied customers living in your neighborhood.

Conclusion

You have finished reading the Introductory which has brought to your attention the advantages and satisfaction to be gained by patronizing an old established firm that devotes all of its time and energy in producing the very best at a reasonable price.

HARRISON NURSERY COMPANY York, Nebraska

Mr. Harrison shows how trees should be handled



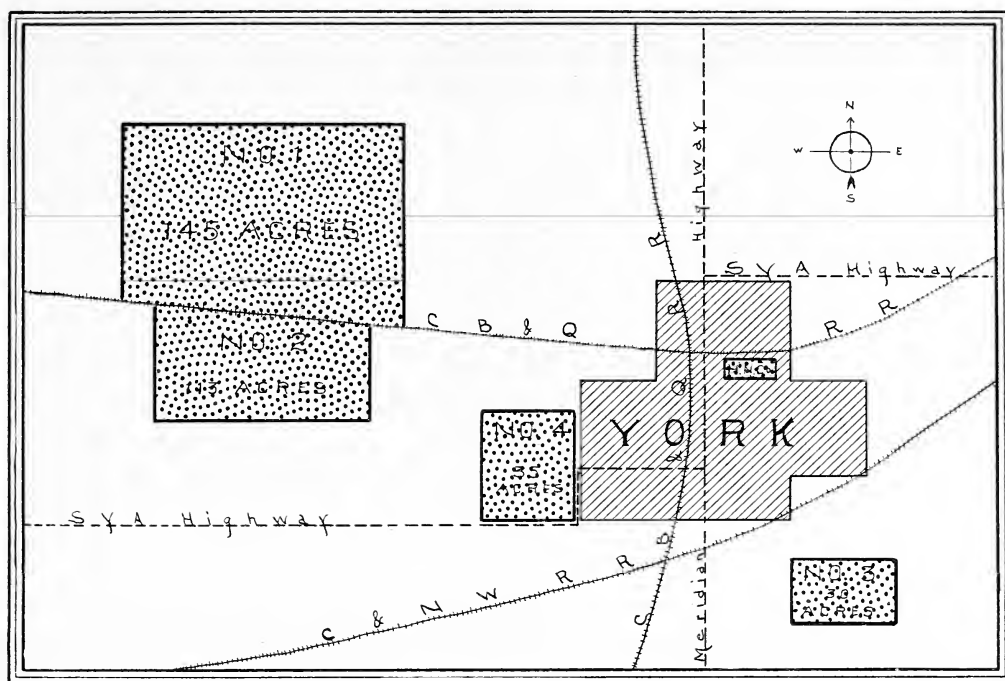
Have trench dug before trees are unwrapped

Cover roots before planting is commenced

Press dirt firmly after roots are covered

Cut off all side limbs





Location of Our Fields

A Serious Problem

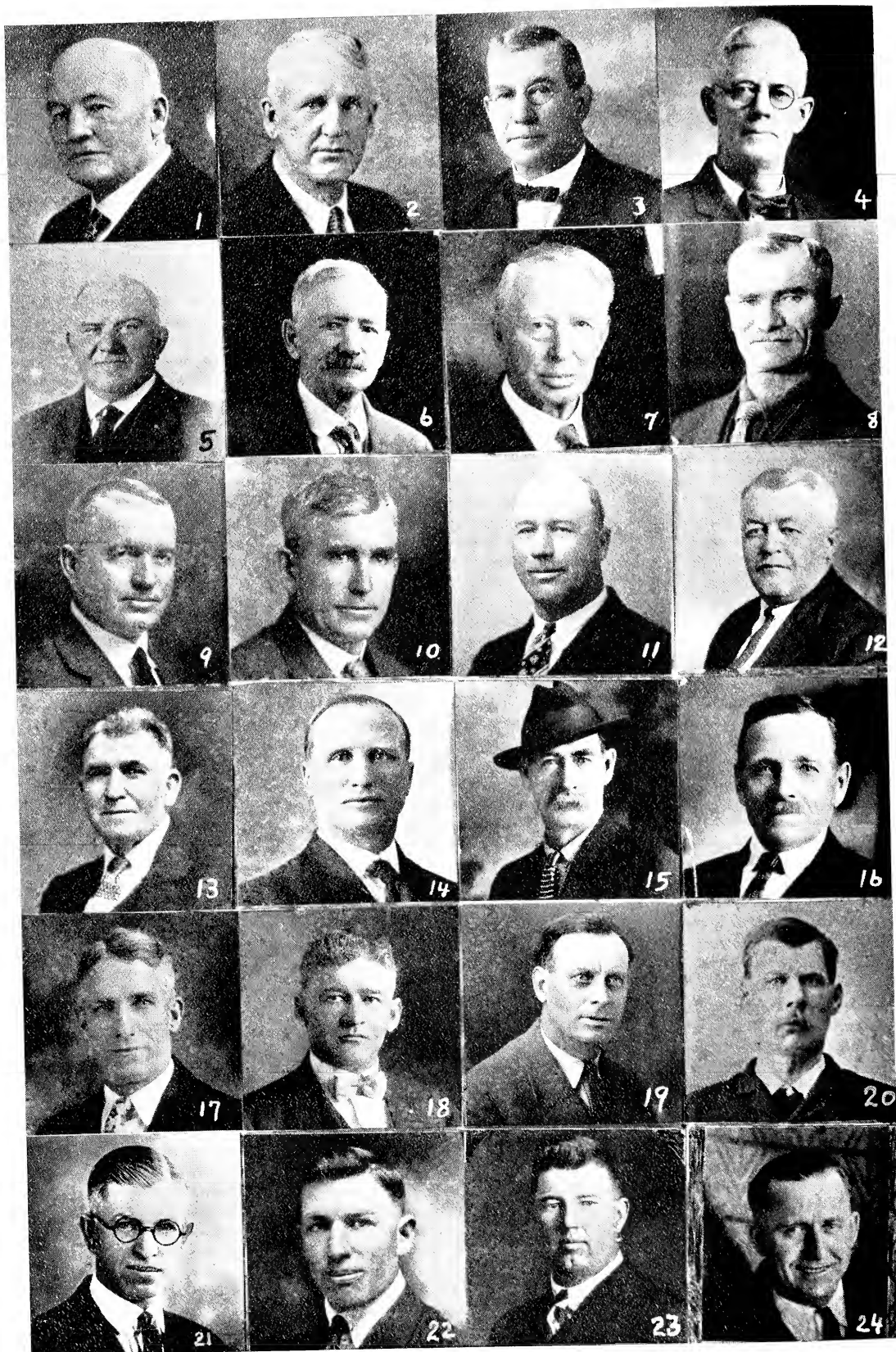
Take Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas for instance. No doubt these are among the best farming States in the Union, and yet in some rural communities over one-half of the men are renters, the owners having left their farms. A number of these renters move every year. Under these conditions everything runs down. There is no inducement for the renter to build up the land. Farms grow poorer and poorer. Houses and barns become dilapidated. Orchards are permitted to die for the lack of care. Thousands of these land owners have moved to the cities or to some far-away state where they have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars. If this money had been spent on the farms what improvements could have been made!

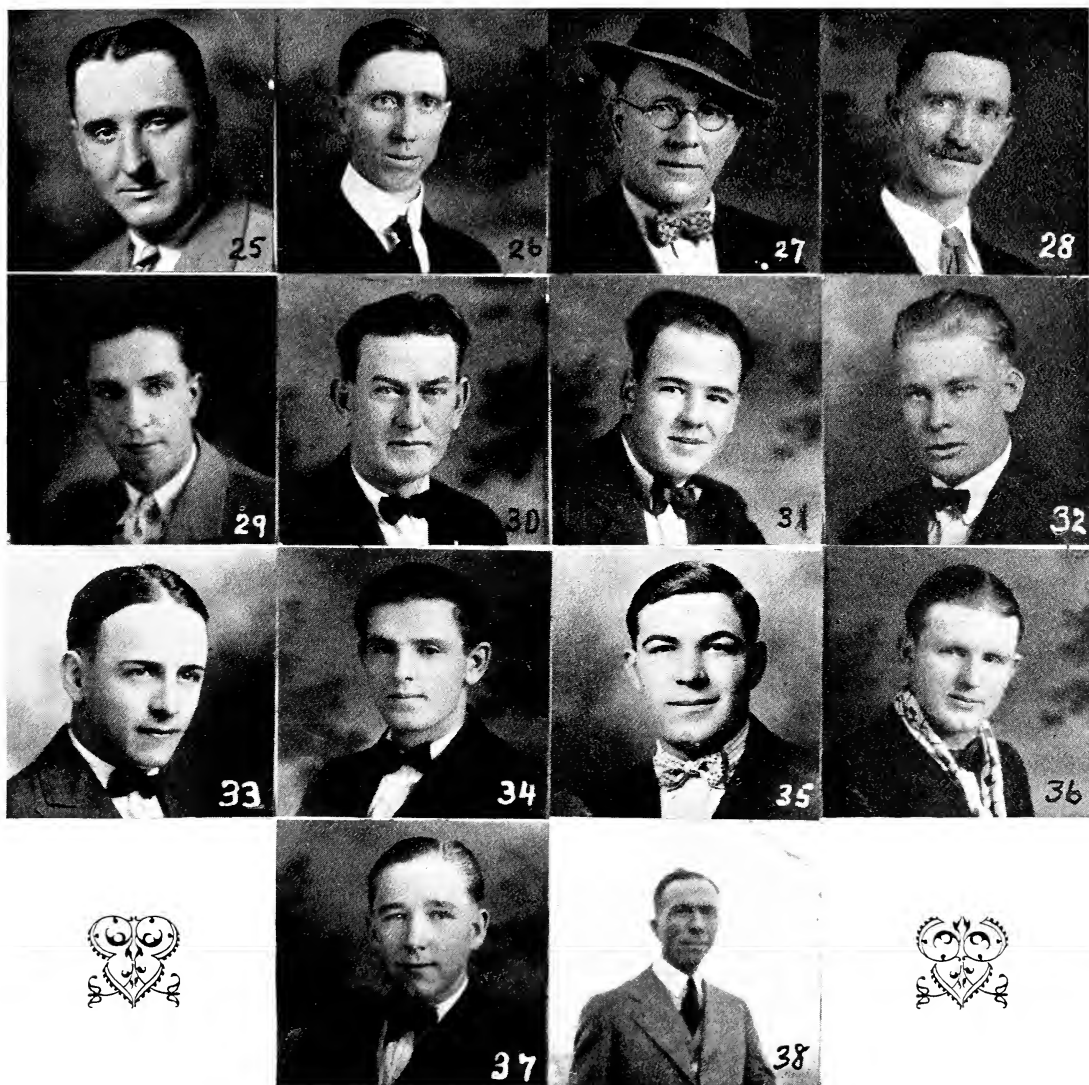
A Solution

When the time comes for the farmer to retire, he should build a neat cottage with all modern conveniences and stay by his land, giving advice and encouragement to his renter. How nice it would be for him to continue to enjoy the companionship of his old neighbors. With the automobile, electric lights, daily paper and radio, he would be doing his part towards urbanizing the country, thus enhancing the value of his land. This is not all; no doubt his span of life would be extended ten or fifteen years. His children can be given a good education as the city school and the college are near. If the children desire recreation, the country is the place for that. The farmer should feel his responsibility for the ownership of an empire in miniature, and do his utmost to keep it from oblivion.

We are Members of

 American Association of Nurserymen 
BUILDERS of BEAUTY





WE TAKE pleasure in introducing to you the men who have been in our employ for three years or more. These men are responsible for the propagation, growing, digging, selling, packing and delivering of your nursery stock. The year the employee entered our service is shown immediately following the name. This record shows permanency and stability which are the worth-while qualities of an individual or institution.

1	THOMAS THRUSH	'11	14	A. K. GUTSCHOW	'21	26	R. H. PHILLIPS	'04
2	A. D. LEWIS	'12	15	M. HENDERSON	'19	27	F. D. HENDERSON	'10
3	C. E. WALKER	'14	16	PETER TRAUDT	'04	28	L. B. PHILLIPS	'04
4	W. T. DECIUS	'16	17	GEORGE PFENNING	'09	29	CLARENCE MASON	'24
5	S. E. MARKLE	'14	18	A. H. MIZELL	'25	30	A. J. PRICE	'20
6	G. W. BAYNE	'15	19	CLYDE MCCORMICK	'25	31	H. A. LEWIS	'25
7	A. B. CARPER	'21	20	PETER JOHNSON	'20	32	GLEN LUNDY	'20
8	JOSEPH DUHON	'23	21	J. A. SAWYER	'25	33	L. E. GARNER	'20
9	M. V. HILL	'20	22	E. B. RALSTON	'25	34	HENRY HABERMAN	'25
10	J. O. SCALPH	'22	23	I. H. HOWARD	'21	35	JAKE GREEN	'25
11	T. B. KNAPP	'25	24	J. E. CAMPBELL	'23	36	JAKE HABERMAN	'22
12	JOHN MCKEE	'25	25	L. A. HETTINGER	'25	37	FLOYD MASON	'25
13	DELBERT JARED	'24				38	J. F. LOVERIDGE	'25

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples

*Vivian, daughter of
E. H. Smith*



THE Apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the whole year. By making careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful, many physicians say that if a person would eat an apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The apple, if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider to be the best.

Winter apples

BEN DAVIS. Origin, Kentucky. Season, January to April. Vies with Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections; quality not so good but a better bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy in the Central States. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality,

Apples are a necessity, not a luxury. In order to avoid paying a luxurious price, plant trees and raise your own. Let us assist you in selecting proper varieties.

DELICIOUS. Fruit is large, with the surface almost covered with a most beautiful, brilliant dark red, blending to golden-yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed, in flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid, but only enough so as to make it all the more pleasing, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. The flesh is fine-grained, crisp, juicy, melting and withal delicious. In keeping quality it ranks with the best, coming out of storage in March and April in perfect condition. Tree is very hardy. We advise all our customers in the Middle West to plant Delicious. You will never regret it. No better apple exists. It is no more an untried novelty, but has been largely planted in the Middle West and Pacific States. Commercial orchardists plant them by the thousand.



Winter apples—Continued

GANO. Originated in Missouri. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size. Season, February to March.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. Origin, Virginia. Season, November to January. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, a good early annual bearer. Fruit above medium, regular; surface rich golden-yellow, sometimes with net veining of russet; flesh yellow, firm, compact, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy, sub-acid; quality the best. A valuable early winter apple and particularly desirable for its late blooming.

JANET (Rawl's Neverfail). Medium in size, roundish, approaching oblong or obtuse-conical, often oblique; color pale red, distinct stripes on light yellow ground; flesh nearly white, fine, mild, sub-acid, fine texture, crisp, juicy. Growth slow; a profuse bearer. Keeps through spring. The blossoms open ten days later than usual kinds, thus sometimes escaping spring frosts, and hence the name Neverfail.

JONATHAN. Origin, New York. Season, November to January. Seedling of Spitzenburg, which it resembles in fruit, and is a much better tree. Hardy in latitude of Central Iowa, where it is a vigorous and productive variety. A delicious and strictly dessert apple that always commands the highest market prices. Fruit of good size, roundish; surface is very smooth, clear light yellow, almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, aromatic.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, hardier, and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor is milder, but fully equal. A long keeper.

MISSOURI PIPPIN. Large, oblong, bright red with numerous gray dots, very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit; vigorous. December to March.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree a splendid, vigorous grower, quite hardy. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish-green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine-grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive; should be given plenty of room in the orchard to secure large, even fruit. One of the best growers we have in the nursery and in the orchard is very prolific and regular when mature.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower and, like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season, November to February.

WINESAP. Origin, New Jersey. A valuable, old, well-known variety. Season, December to May. One of the leading export apples. Fruit medium, roundish; skin moderately thick and very tough; dark yellow, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, rich, crisp, sprightly sub-acid; quality excellent. Moderately vigorous; rather open, irregular head. Very productive; an early bearer.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnston's Fine Winter). Origin, Pennsylvania. Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow, shaded red, indistinct red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. Winter. An excellent shipper; brings high prices.

Autumn apples

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY. Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson on whitish-yellow ground; cavity narrow and deep; basin narrow; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. September and October.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). Origin, Canada. Season, October and November. An old and well-known variety. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Fruit medium in size; color pale greenish-yellow, mixed with stripes of red, with splashes of same on shady side; flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed; flavor sub-acid, extra good.



A Scene in Our Field No. 1

Autumn apples—Continued

MAIDEN BLUSH. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and the tree's heavy crops. September and October.

PRICE'S SWEET. Of very strong, upright growth in nursery and orchard. Popular in parts of the West. Fruit medium, regular, oblong, conical, often unequaled; surface yellowish-green, mostly thinly covered with mixed and marbled dull red, obscurely splashed and striped; dots, large, distinct, numerous, russet, rough; flesh yellowish-white, moderately juicy, very sweet, good. October to November.

Summer apples

DUCHESS (Duchess of Oldenburg). Origin, Russia. Season, July and August. Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crop. Fruit large, greenish-yellow, with red stripes, low, medium. Flesh light yellow, fine-grained, firm; flavor a pleasant acid; a great cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early apple and commands good prices. Should be planted in every orchard. The most profitable early apple for commercial purposes.

EARLY HARVEST. Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white, flavor rather acid, fine. Season July. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be fine. Good throughout the northern states and southwest.

UTTER (Utter's Red). Origin, Wisconsin; a vigorous, upright grower. Season, September to October. Fruit above medium to large; surface yellow, splashed, mottled, striped and much dotted with bright red. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy mild, pleasant sub-acid.

WEALTHY. Originated about 1861 by the late Peter M. Gideon, Excelsior, Minn. This one variety is an enduring monument for its originator. Season, September to January. Almost too well known to need description. Since its origination it has been extensively planted in all the apple growing states. Fruit large, regular, smooth, light yellow with crimson stripes and splashes; flesh white, often stained with red, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid with delicious aroma. Splendid dessert and cooking apple. Market demand never supplied.

RED JUNE. Size medium, oblong, very red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a sprightly agreeable flavor; quite early and continues to ripen for four weeks and will keep long after ripe for a summer apple; profitable for market. The tree is a fine, erect grower, very hardy, bears young and abundantly. A valuable early apple.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent, Thaler, Etc.). Origin, Russia. Season, July. Imported from Petrograd by United States Department of Agriculture. One of the most valuable and early apples. Fruit medium, smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine-grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer.

Crab Apples

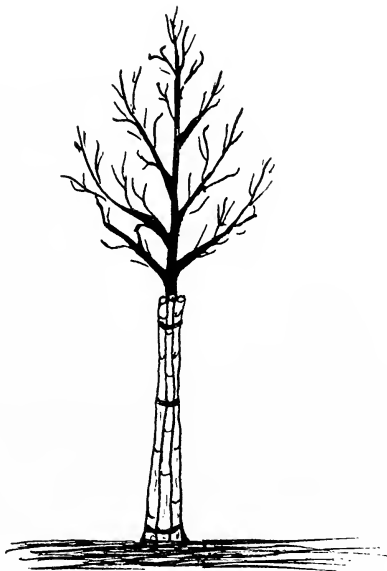
Within the past few years a good many people have given much attention to improving this class of fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, annual bearers and usually fruit the second year.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Medium size; flesh white, fine-grained, mild, sub-acid; one of the best crabs grown; tree vigorous grower.

HYSLOP. Origin, America. Season, September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy. Blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow ground with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. Its high color always commands a fancy market price for it. One of the most desirable crabs for culinary purposes.

FLORENCE. Origin, Minnesota. Season, August. Originated with Peter M. Gideon, who also produced the Wealthy apple. A hardy, spreading tree; bears young and inclined to overbear. Fruit medium; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, medium fine, acid; excellent for cooking. A fine jelly crab, and valuable for early market, as well as home use.

WHITNEY (Hybrid) (Whitney No. 20). Origin, Illinois. Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. Its crab parentage is shown in the health and vigor of the tree. The fruit equals many apples in size and quality.



A permanent improvement demands the best. Tree planting is a permanent improvement.

You cultivate corn to obtain a crop—why not cultivate your orchard?

Wrap All Fruit Trees With Cornstalks to protect from rabbits and sun-scald



Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. One of the most important points about the management of pears is the gathering at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least two weeks. Winter varieties may hang until the leaves begin to fall; then place in a cool, dry cellar. When the pear trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else it will be poor and the tree injured.

Summer pears

BARTLETT. Large size, with a beautiful blush next the sun, buttery, very juicy, and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly. A very popular pear. Ripens in August and September.

Autumn pears

DUCHESS d'ANGOULEME. Very large, greenish-yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer; buttery, melting and sweet. October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, juicy, melting and rich; strong grower and good bearer, very hardy. September and October.

GARBER. Large, bright yellow, with red cheek, juicy and good; a splendid canning pear; tree vigorous and hardy, not subject to blight; ripens just after Bartlett.

No farm is complete without a farm orchard.

KIEFFER. This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

SECKEL. Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Biggareau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large glossy leaves, and open, spreading heads. Cherries thrive in most any dry or well-drained soil; the fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Large, roundish, red; flesh tender, mildly acid and good quality; larger than Early Richmond and about ten days later; one of the most popular sorts. Late June.

OSTHEIM. Large, roundish, one side compressed, dark red and much darker when fully ripe; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, sub-acid and very good; early and ripens over a long period.

WINDSOR. Of Canadian origin and noted for the hardness of fruit and bud; large, dull red, almost liver colored; substantial and meaty; without doubt the hardiest of the sweets. Popular in the East.

WRAGG. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark crimson and when fully ripe, black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good; very productive. One of the hardiest and is usually a sure cropper.

Compass cherry-plum

Originated at Springfield, Minnesota, by M. H. Knudson, through scientific hybridization by applying pollen of the English Morello Cherry and Miner Plum to the blossom of the Sand Cherry (*Prunus Besseyi*). It is absolutely hardy, wonderfully prolific, frequently producing fruit on young trees in nursery row. In shape, size and coloring of the fruit the characteristics of the Plum and Cherry are about equally divided. Color bright red, deepening as it becomes well ripened, until it reaches a rich, dark wine color. Valuable for canning and preserving.



A Scene in Our Field No. 2

Plums

The Plum, like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay, and being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand has been growing very rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent for dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and will withstand the most severe weather.

European varieties

GERMAN PRUNE. Medium, oval, purplish-blue; rich, juicy and of high flavor; tree vigorous and very productive.

LOMBARD. Medium, roundish-oval, violet-red, juicy and pleasant; adheres to stone; a valuable market sort, hardy and adapted to light soils; nearly always produces a crop.

BURWOOD. Largest and finest of the hardy plums, being a cross between Burbank and Brittlewood. More productive and profitable than Burbank or any of the native varieties.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Large, nearly round, dark purple, juicy and sweet; a splendid shipper and good market variety; tree moderate grower, but productive.

Japanese varieties

BURBANK. Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum; mid-June. Hardest and most prolific of the Japan varieties.

Native varieties

FOREST GARDEN. Large, nearly round, deep red when fully ripe with numerous yellow specks; flesh firm, sub-acid, good quality; season late.

THE OMAHA. A large, nearly round plum, light brilliant red; flesh firm, rich yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. The Omaha originated with the late Theo. Williams, Benson, Nebraska, who has done so much to develop a race of hardy plums.

WEAVER. Large, oblong, flattened at ends, dark mottled red with purplish bloom; flesh firm, meaty and very good; a constant and regular bearer and very hardy.

WILD GOOSE. Medium to large; roundish-oblong, skin light red and shining, making an attractive market plum; flesh yellow, pulpy and sweet; very popular, but a poor fertilizer. Should be planted with other trees of abundant pollen.

WOLF. Medium to large, yellow mottled with red; flesh yellow, firm and good quality; tree vigorous and a prolific bearer.

WYANT. Medium to large, oblong, purple-red on yellow ground; flesh firm and good quality; one of the most popular of the American sorts.

Minnesota varieties

LA CRESCENT. A remarkable new plum; bears fruit of an orange-gold color, the fruit being large and exceedingly sweet. Tree grows shapely and well balanced. Stone medium-sized and semi-free. Season early.

MONITOR. A good market plum of high quality and firm flesh. Productive and regular bearer; fruit large size, dark red.

Prof. Hansen's hybrid varieties

A new fruit originated by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experimental Station: a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Plum. Perfectly hardy, well adapted to our northern states. Young trees bear fruit the next year after planting.

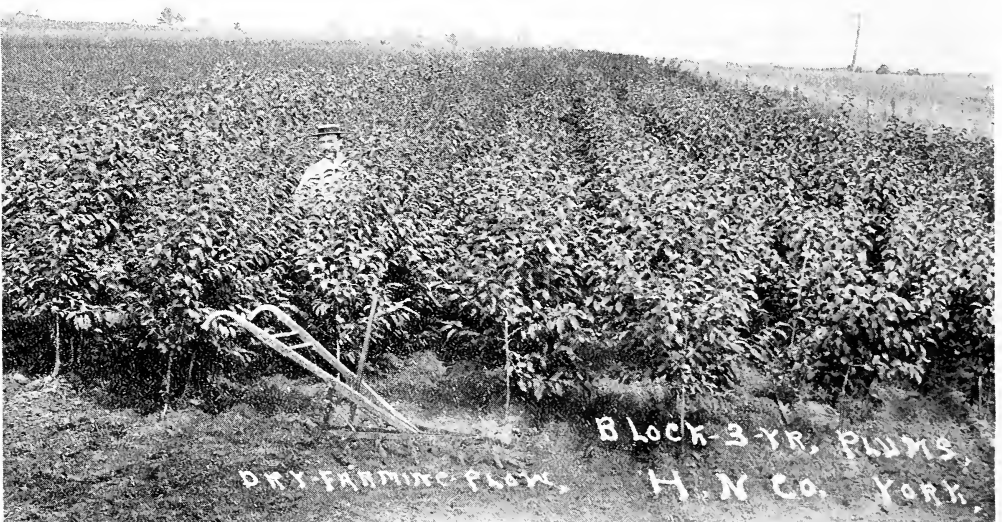
HANSKA (Sioux Indian word for "Tall"). The fruit of this variety has been much admired for its beautiful color, which is bright red with heavy blue bloom, firm yellow flesh, good quality and rich fragrance.

OPATA (Sioux Indian word for "Bouquet"). Opata is a plum tree in habit of vigorous growth, and forms fruit buds freely on one-year-old shoots in nursery; foliage large and glossy; fruit one and three-sixteenth inches in diameter, dark purplish-red with blue bloom; weight one-half ounce.

SAPA (Sioux Indian word for "Black"). The Sapa fruited first in 1907 on a tree cut back very severely for bud sticks; the tree is plum-like in habit; one-year trees in nursery have many fruit buds; the glossy, dark-purple skin, and the rich dark purple-red flesh of its Japanese sire.

WANETA. Prof. Hansen describes it thus: "It is probably the largest of over 10,000 seedlings; here about 2 inches in diameter; weight 2 ounces; good red color; skin free from acerbity and, with delicious flavor; has borne the past four successive years."

Success is due to honesty of purpose in rendering service to the customer.



A Scene in Our Field No. 1

Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both. The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before plums and peaches. Tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation. It ships well and commands a good price in the market, and for drying and canning it has no superior. Russian varieties are the earliest and most hardy.

ALEXANDER (Russian). Medium to small, light orange-yellow, flecked with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good quality; hardy; productive. July.

BUDD (Russian). Medium to large; light orange with blush on sunny side; flesh sweet, juicy, with flavor of the peach; hardy and productive. August.

Peaches

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained and kept clean and mellow. Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time it takes to come into bearing and the immense demand for the fruit, make them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly, remove dead branches and let in light and air. Keep the trees in good shape and you will have splendid returns.

ALEXANDER (Cling). Medium size; greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh sweet, juicy; vigorous, productive. Good market peach.

CHAMPION (Free). Large, round, quite regular; yellowish-white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; one of the best in quality.

CROSBY (Free). Medium to large; orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific; fruit should be thinned in order to make good sized peaches; a popular market sort. Middle of September.

ELBERTA (Free). The great market peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all-around peach; color lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping peach.

J. H. HALE. Fruit larger than the Elberta, a perfect freestone. Is of a rich golden-yellow color. Skin thick; flesh dark-yellow and firm. Flavor of the very best. Ripens a little earlier than Elberta.

HILL'S CHILI (Free). One of the best; medium to large oval, yellow with red; flesh rather dry, but good. Valuable sort for drying. September.

TRIUMPH (Free). Medium to large, round, somewhat flattened, greenish-yellow, broken stripes of purplish-red and pink dots; flesh yellow with red stains, juicy and very good; one of the early sorts.

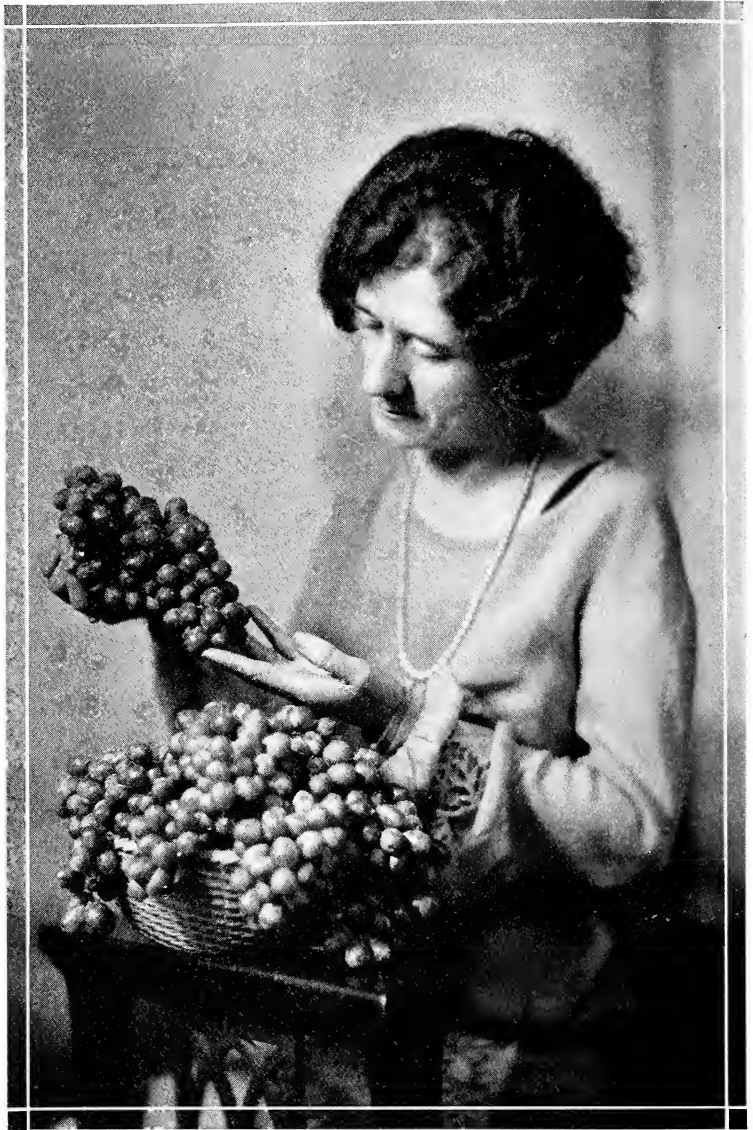
WRIGHT. An Iowa seedling; tree dwarfish, spreading, willowy habit; fruit slightly below medium size, light yellow splashed with red on sunny side; flesh white, best quality, small pit. Profuse bearer; has proven to be much hardier than any of the old varieties; worthy of a trial. Season, September.



A Scene in Our Field No. 4

Grapes

*Miss Grace Hanson
Assistant Secretary*



EVERYONE should have a few grapevines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the table for several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air.

BETA (Black). Small to medium size. Black colored fruit. Very fine flavor; very early, prolific and healthy; very hardy. Also valuable for arbors.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY (Black). A strong, vigorous and hardy sort; ripens early and bears abundantly; berry large, black with blue bloom; tender, sweet and rich; good market berry; it is a good shipper and long keeper.

CONCORD (Purple). The old reliable grape known by every man, woman and child. Bunches and berries of good size. Dark color; skin tender; flesh juicy and sweet.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black). Bunch large, berry round with heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy, prolific; a good market grape; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

NIAGARA (White). One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish-white, juicy; vinous and sprightly; quality good; skin tough. Good for market.

POCKLINGTON (White). The great vigor and hardiness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes; berry a light lemon-yellow, tender, sweet and fine aromatic flavor; very prolific.

WYOMING (Red). Bunch small and compact; berry medium, red, brighter than Delaware; tender, juicy, sweet and very good; a hardy, vigorous and prolific grape. It is one of the best early red grapes.

WORDEN (Black). A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact; berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.

Gooseberries

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe and is used for canning extensively. Requires the same cultivation and treatment as currants.

DOWNING. Large and round, light green, with distinct veins; fruit is soft, juicy and finely flavored; vigorous and productive variety; skin smooth. One of the best.

HOUGHTON. Size medium, pale red, sweet and juicy; is a vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

CARRIE. A marvel of productiveness and a good Gooseberry in every way. When fully ripe, it is maroon in color and of good quality. It is a strong grower and holds its foliage late in summer. If the berries were a little larger in size, it would be one of the very best of the red varieties. Originated in Minnesota and is absolutely hardy.

PEARL. Similar to Downing, but fruit a little larger, very hardy, free from mildew and very productive. Valuable for home use or market.



A Two-Year-Old Plant of Houghton Gooseberry from Our Nurseries

Currants

The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

BLACK CHAMPION. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality and a strong grower.

CHERRY. Large, deep red; rather acid; short branches; very productive.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. A cross between the Cherry and Victoria; one of the most popular of the red currants and immensely prolific.

NORTH STAR. Said to be the strongest grower among the red varieties; bunches average four inches in length and are freely produced; extra quality and extremely hardy.

WHITE GRAPE. Bush vigorous and productive; clusters long; berries large, very attractive, mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety. Distinct from White Dutch.

WILDER. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.



A Scene in Our Field No. 3

Miscellaneous Berries and Roots

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a dwarf and trailing form of the blackberry. The fruit is highly prized as a market fruit owing to its large size and fine quality. Set the plants two feet apart in the row and cover in winter with coarse litter. Should be mulched in the spring to keep them off the ground.

LUCRETIA. Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit; ripens early; is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; sweet, luscious and melting; this variety is recommended most highly.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctor's bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height. The demand for blackberries is always good.

MERSEREAU. Large, oval, sparkling black, sweet, rich and melting, hardy and productive.

SNYDER. The hardiest blackberry known; fruit medium-sized and of a good quality; a standard market variety.

Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year; plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention, they will produce large crops of berries. For winter protection, bend the canes over and cover with straw or leaves and remove early in the spring.

COLUMBIA (Red). Resembles the Shaffer, but is much better; the berry is firmer, dark red and adheres to the bushes much longer; a strong grower, attaining large size. One of the hardiest and most productive and stands at the head for canning, jams, etc.

CUMBERLAND (Black). The largest of all black caps; a healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

KANSAS (Black). Large, round and firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive. Ripens early. Considered one of the best market berries on account of its handsome appearance.

Ground that produces weeds will produce berries. Plant berries and kill the weeds.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valued as an ornamental shade tree and the fruit is quite popular in some sections. Should be planted in deep, rich sandy loam. Requires little care and is of easy culture. The fruit is sprightly and refreshing and is a valuable addition to any fruit garden.

RUSSIAN. A very hardy rapid-growing, limber tree of great value, especially in the West; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable for silkworm culture; fruit good size and produced in large quantities. Introduced into this country by the Menonites.

WHITE. This is the variety used most for feeding silkworms; it forms a very large spreading tree.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthy vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay. Set in the fall or spring with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground. Ten to twelve inches by two feet is a good distance to plant.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. The largest of all, is very early, and quite tender and delicious; light color. The yield is simply enormous.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A standard kind of first-class quality. Tender and high flavored; valuable market and garden sort.

Rhubarb

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

LINNEAUS. This variety produces a small stem, fine quality; early; excellent for cooking.

VICTORIA. Very large and valuable for market. Early.



A Scene in Our Field No. 2





Before Planting



Before Planting



After Planting



After Planting

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

CHARMING grounds, well laid out and cared for, make a home of pleasure and beauty. Everyone appreciates the pleasure in beautifying his home grounds. The general principles of landscape gardening are to:

Keep lawns open and clear of aimlessly placed plants. Bank shrubbery against the walls of the house to give it proper setting. Put high shrubs at corners and between windows. Have full, wide-growing shrubs for the general mass. Beneath windows, and in very low points, as well as in front of higher growing shrubs, place the low-growing varieties. Mingle evergreen and deciduous plants in proper proportion to give continual beauty. Plant thickly around corners to swell and round them out from the line of shrubs along the walls. It is well to mark property lines with good shrubbery. Do not be afraid of ample color among green shrubs. Place shade trees for effectiveness. Screen unsightly views and outbuildings with tall, informal shrubs. Provide a background or skyline to frame the view of the house with tall trees or shrubbery. Write us for further advice

Special attention to small home grounds

A discussion of your landscape problems with us entails no obligation on your part and will undoubtedly prove greatly to your benefit and afford you much delight in learning the possibilities of the grounds around your home.



Well planted home grounds reflect permanency and stability

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

*IF THE grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. To give your home an inviting approach, the trees and shrubs should not be planted at random. A well-cut lawn with shrubs planted near the foundation of the residence, a few ornamental trees planted in an appropriate place, along the drives leading to the house and other buildings, bespeak the spirit and character of the home. Open-lawn treatment is very artistic, and gives a picture of expression. Vines trained over porches, trellises, fences, etc., can be made very effective at a small cost. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant fine trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment, as purchasers will pay more for a fine-looking lot than one given over to unsightly surroundings. We would also emphasize the fact that you should **BUY NONE BUT THE BEST**. A little thought will convince you that it is not the quantity, but the quality, that counts. Buy none but the best stock properly grown by reliable nurserymen, who have given their best thought to the careful propagation and best varieties. We have a large stock of all kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., that has been selected with the greatest care and attention, both as to variety and quality.*

How to plant

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handomest features of a place. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from it. This will secure light, air, and a good view from the house. In laying out the grounds, take into consideration economy in labor, and make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checkerboard. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

Vines

Should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs, are highly effective when in blossom and should be more generally planted.

Weeping trees are especially desirable on small lawns.





A Home Near York, Protected by an Evergreen Windbreak

Evergreens

Juniper (Juniperus)

Juniper (*Juniperus Scopulorum*). Fine vigorous grower; cone-shaped; of a peculiar whitish color.

Pine (Pinus)

Bull Pine (*P. Ponderosa*, var. *Scopulorum*). Forms a stout spreading tree; a rapid grower; branches heavy and rough coated with bark; foliage dark green, the needles growing out at right angles to the wing; very hardy.

Scotch Pine (*P. Sylvestrus*). A native of Europe; a fine, robust, rapid-growing tree with stout, erect shoots and silvery-green foliage; very hardy.

Pinus Mugho (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

You build a new house at great expense and it begins to deteriorate from the moment that you enter it. The minute you plant good trees, flowers and shrubs your property value begins to increase. Beautify your grounds and double the value of your land.

Spruce (Picea)

Black Hill Spruce (*P. Nigra*). A beautiful tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage; perfectly hardy.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*P. Pungens*). One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage a rich light bluish-green.



The Safest Way to Handle Evergreens

Upright Deciduous Trees

Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven)

A. Glandulosa. From Japan. A lofty, rapid-growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, free from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees.

Ash (*Fraxinus*)

American White Ash (*F. Americana*). A well-known native tree; tall, very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. (See Common Shade Trees.)

Birch (*Betula*)

European White Birch (*B. Alba*). Remarkable for its elegance. A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering it very effective for landscapes or lawns.

Catalpa

Chinese Catalpa (*C. Bungei*). A remarkable species forming a dense, round, umbrella-like head; makes a beautiful lawn tree when grafted or budded on a high stem.

Hardy Catalpa (*C. Speciosa*). A variety which is said to have originated in the West; it is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles, posts and railroad ties.



Hardy Catalpa Grove of Henry Happel, Hebron, Neb.

The more we study a tree the more we appreciate the intelligence which guides it, which seems at times to border on reason.

Crab (*Pyrus*)

Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab (*P. Angustifolia*). One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color; very popular for lawns, as it blooms when quite young.

Elm (*Ulmus*)

American White Elm (*U. Americana*). A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with drooping, spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees; makes a beautiful lawn or street tree. (See Common Shade Trees.)

English Elm (*U. Campestris*). An erect, lofty tree of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than the American; the branches project almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance.

Moline Elm. This tree is similar to the American White Elm except the bark is smooth. It has a more compact head, and is more uniform in shape. It is a budded tree.

Hackberry (*Celtis*)

American Nettle Tree (*C. Occidentalis*). A rare native tree with numerous slender branches which spread horizontally, and thick rough bark; apple-like foliage, but more pointed and a bright shiny green; a very desirable tree for street planting.

Linden (*Tilia*)

American Linden or Basswood (*T. Americana*). Grows about 60 feet high, rapid growing, large size, forming a broad round-topped head; leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers are creamy-white and fragrant; a splendid street or lawn tree.

Locust (*Gleditsia*)

Honey Locust (*G. Tricanthos*). A rapid-growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage; the greenish flowers appearing in early summer are followed by flat pods 8 to 10 inches long; used extensively for hedges.

Locust or Acacia (*Robinia*)

Black or Yellow Locust (*R. Pseud-acacia*). A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber as well as ornamental; flowers are white or yellowish, very fragrant and appear in June.

Maple (*Acer*)

Box Elder or Ash-Leaved Maple (*A. Negundo*). Large spreading tree of rapid growth, 70 feet high; foliage is smaller than in other maples; very frequently planted for windbreaks and timber; very hardy. (See Common Shade Trees.)

Norway Maple (*A. Platanoides*). A large, handsome tree, with broad green foliage; has a very compact growth; attains a height of 100 feet; a valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets.

Silver-Leaved or Soft Maple (*A. Dasycarpum*). A rapid-growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; a favorite street and park tree; attains about the same height or taller than the Norway. (See Common Shade Trees.)

Sugar or Hard Maple (*A. Saccharum*). A well-known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and wood. Very desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple (*A. Wierii Laciniatum*). A variety of the silvery-leaved and one of the most beautiful with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping. Ranks among the best as an attractive lawn or street tree.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*)

European Mountain Ash (*S. Aucuparia*). A fine tree with dense and regular head; covered from mid-summer to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash (*S. Quercifolia*). A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit; foliage deeply lobed, bright green above and downy underneath. One of the finest lawn trees.



A Russian Olive Windbreak Just West of York

Upright Deciduous Trees—Continued

Oak (*Quercus*)

Mossy Cup or Bur Oak (*Q. Macrocarpa*). Native tree of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful among oak leaves. Cup-bearing, acorn-fringed and bur-like. Bark corky. One of the noblest of the family.

Pin Oak (*P. Palustris*). A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to a rich scarlet and yellow in the fall. A most shapely and graceful tree.

Red Oak (*Q. Rubra*). Makes a tree of great height, 80 to 100 feet; a native of large size and rapid growth; leaves dark dull green, turning to orange and brown in autumn; acorns very large; a beautiful specimen tree for park and street planting.

Olive (*Eleagnus*)

Russian Olive (*E. Angustifolia*). A very large shrub or small tree; leaves narrow and silvery-white; flowers yellow and fragrant; very hardy.

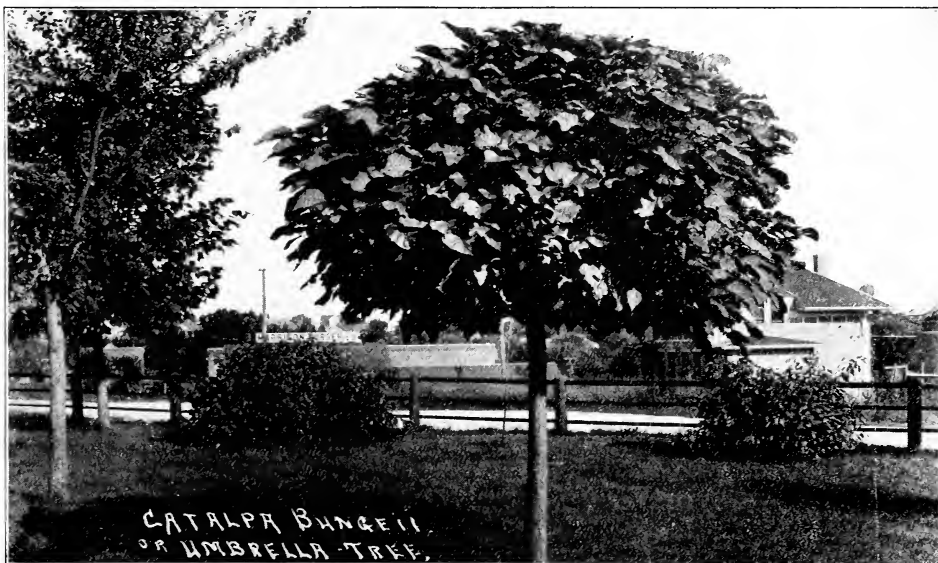
Every park should be a school where education and recreation should be combined.

Plum (*Prunus*)

Double-Flowering Plum (*P. Triloba*). A charming shrub or small tree, 3 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring before its leaves appear the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still, leafless landscape is very bright.

Hansen's Purple Plum. A very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple. Flowers numerous, white, appearing before leaves. Fruit reddish-purple. Desirable for both bloom and foliage.

Purple-Leaved Plum (*P. Pissardi*). Tree of medium size, wood and leaves dark purple; fruit is also purple until ripened; a native of Persia. One of the most conspicuous ornamental trees.



Fine for Curb and Formal Plantings

Upright Deciduous Trees—Continued

Poplar (Populus)

Norway Poplar or "Sudden Sawlog." This is just what people are looking for—a tree that will get a move on itself and turn out lumber in the shortest space of time. For permanency it is recommended that every other tree be Elm, Maple or Hackberry.

Silver-Leaved Poplar (P. Alba var. Nivea). A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide, spreading habit; leaves large, glossy green above and white underneath; prefers a moist soil, but grows anywhere.

Red Bud (Cercis)

Judas Tree or **Red Bud** (C. Canadensis). A medium size tree with large irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves; derives its name Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish-pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees.

Sycamore (Platanus)

American Sycamore or **Plane Tree** (P. Occidentalis). A well-known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed; branches are wide spreading.

Thorn (Crataegus)

Paul's Double Scarlet (C. Oxyacantha, var. coccinea flore pleno). Flowers a bright carmine red; superior to any of its color.

Weeping Trees

Birch (Betula)

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch (B. Alba, var. pendula laciniata). Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees; tall and slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, delicately cut foliage; makes an attractive tree; vigorous.

Elm (Ulmus)

Camperdown Weeping Elm (U. Scabra var. pendula). This forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees; forms a large, umbrella-like head, spreading many feet in every direction; very rapid grower, making a growth of several feet in a season; leaves are large, dark-green and glossy, and cover the tree with a dense mass of verdure.

It makes a great difference whether your yard is a landscape of beauty or a pasture for pigs or a hospital for disabled machinery.

Tulip tree (Liriodendron)

Tulip Tree (L. Tulipifera). A magnificent rapid-growing tree of pyramidal form, attaining a height of 150 feet, with light green, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish-yellow tulip-shaped flowers; also known as white wood.

Walnuts

Black Walnut (Juglans Nigra). This species is a common and stately forest tree in the Middle and Western states; grows from forty to sixty feet high; has an open, spreading head and is rapid in growth; produces large crops of nuts with rough, hard shell containing rich oily kernels of fine flavor.

Willow (Salix)

Russian Golden (S. Vitellina aurea). At the present time one of the most planted of all the Willows and a very important tree, both from an economical and ornamental standpoint. It makes a round-topped tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear, golden-yellow bark which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used.

Seedling trees

Elm, Ash, Box Elder, Maple, Russian Mulberry, Black Locust, Honey Locust and Russian Olive.

Mulberry (Morus)

Tea's Weeping Mulberry (M. Alba, var. tartarica pendula). One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground; admirably adapted to ornamenting lawns or cemetery; the foliage is beautiful and the tree is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; will withstand the cold of the North, and the heat of the South; in every way a most desirable tree.

Willow (Salix)

Niobe Weeping Willow. Imported by Prof. N. E. Hansen, who gave it the name. It is a golden-barked willow of a decided weeping habit. It is extremely hardy and for this reason will, we think, be of especial value to the Northwest, where we are badly in need of a strictly hardy weeping willow. We offer it this season for the third time, and have great hopes for it.



A Scene in Our Field No. 1



Ornamental Shrubs

Miss Lottie Reed
(AT LEFT)

Miss Ida Hanson
(AT RIGHT)

Stenographers



Approximate height of a few prominent shrubs

Althea.....	4 to 6 ft.....	Aug.-Sept.
Almond.....	3 to 5 ft.....	June
Barberry, Thunbergi.....	2 to 3 ft.....	May
Butterfly Bush.....	3 to 5 ft.....	Sept.
Calycanthus.....	3 to 4 ft.....	June
Currant, Flowering.....	5 to 6 ft.....	May
Deutzia.....	6 to 8 ft.....	June
Dogwood.....	6 to 8 ft.....	June
Elder, Golden.....	8 to 10 ft.....	June
Elder, Common.....	6 to 10 ft.....	June
Forsythia.....	6 to 8 ft.....	May
High Bush Cranberry.....	3 to 5 ft.....	May
Honeysuckle, Bush.....	6 to 8 ft.....	June
Hydrangea, Arborescens.....	3 to 6 ft.....	June-July
Hydrangea, P. G.....	4 to 6 ft.....	Aug.-Sept.
Japan Quince.....	4 to 5 ft.....	June

Snowball.....	6 to 10 ft.....	April-May
Snowberry.....	3 to 6 ft.....	June-July
Sumac.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Fall
Spirea Arguta.....	4 to 6 ft.....	May
Spirea Anthony Waterer.....	1 to 2 ft.....	All Summer
Spirea Billardi.....	4 to 6 ft.....	July
Spirea Bumalda.....	3 to 6 ft.....	Mid-Summer
Spirea Collosa Alba.....	2 to 3 ft.....	May-June
Spirea Douglasi.....	5 to 6 ft.....	June-July
Spirea Prunifolia.....	5 to 6 ft.....	May
Spirea Thunbergi.....	2 to 3 ft.....	May
Spirea Van Houtteii.....	6 to 8 ft.....	May
Syringa.....	6 to 8 ft.....	May
Tamarix.....	8 to 12 ft.....	July
Weigela.....	3 to 4 ft.....	June

Shrubs for shady locations

Siberian Dogwood
Forsythia
Amoor River Privet
Viburnum Dentatum

Deutzia, Lemoinei
Hydrangea Arborescens
Sumac
Barberry Thunbergi

CA beautiful woman decked in jewelled splendor seems to have her worth accentuated. A beautiful home with all its embellishments lifts from primal conditions to the highest ranks.

Varieties

Almond (Amygdalus)

Pink Double-Flowering Almond (A. flore pleno Rosea). A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses; hardy.

White Double-Flowered Almond (A. flore pleno Alba). Same as above except blossoms are pure and white.

Althea (Hibiscus Syriacus)

Rose of Sharon. One of the most showy and beautiful of shrubs; flowers large, double and many brilliant colors; blooms freely in August and September, when few other trees and shrubs are in blossom. Red, white, pink and purple.

Ornamental Shrubs—Continued

Barberry (*Berberis*)

Japanese Barberry (*B. Thunbergii*). From Japan; of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in the fall. Is very ornamental when used as a hedge. Is immune from rust.

Red Leaf Barberry (*Atropurpurea*). A shrub of medium height, with distinctly red foliage. An exact reproduction of the Japan Barberry in leaf and fruit formation. The scarlet berries persist throughout the winter. A valuable plant to give color in landscape work. Needs sunny exposure to retain the red leaf.

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus*)

R. Cartharticus. A very fine, vigorous, hardy shrub of European origin with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. A popular hedge plant.

The Butterfly Bush

Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica. It is doubtful whether any new shrub ever distributed in this country offered so much to all classes of garden makers as *Buddleia Variabilis*. It is coming to be generally known as the Butterfly Bush, because of the remarkable attraction which it has for butterflies of all kinds and colors. It is very hardy and extremely easy to grow, but if set out the last of April or the first of May it will be blooming early in August of the same year, even in New England, and it will not cease to bloom until cut down by the frost. Even then it seems to succumb only under protest, starting up again if there is a week of warm weather.

The plant was discovered in the wilds of Western China, but it thrives in the soil and climate of the United States. Sometimes it is called the "summer lilac," for the flowers somewhat resemble those of the lilac in form. They are borne closely on long spikes or stems and are mostly a light heliotrope in color.

Calycanthus (*Sweet-scented shrub*)

C. Floridus. A native species with double purple flowers, very fragrant, and the wood is also fragrant; foliage rich dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterward.

Caragana (*Siberian pea*)

Siberian Pea Tree (*C. Arborescens*). A shrub or low tree with pea-shaped yellow flowers; hardy and useful for massing.

Cotoneaster

Francheti. A new variety, with rose-colored flowers and oblong, brilliant, orange-colored fruits.

Simonsi. A graceful shrub, with beautiful, lustrous, box-like foliage and bright red berries.

Currant (*Ribes*)

Crimson-Flowered Currant (*R. Sanguineum*). A native variety with deep red flowers, blooms early in the spring.

Yellow-Flowered Currant (*R. Aureum*). A native species with beautiful shining foliage and yellow flowers.

Desmodium

Sweet Pea Shrub (*D. Penduliflorum*). A low-growing shrub having rose-purple, pea-shaped blossoms in great profusion; blooms in September and continues until late October; tops die down after frost, but come up again in the spring. A valuable shrub for massing or borders.

Deutzia

Double-Flowered Deutzia (*D. Crenata flore pleno*). A very hardy shrub with luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers tinged with rose, produced in late June on long racemes; one of the most desirable in cultivation.

Lemoine (*D. Lemoinei*). Flowers pure white; shrub dwarf and free-flowering; excellent for forcing.

Pride of Rochester. Produces large double white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest to bloom.

He who landscaped our world also laid out the universe along lines of beauty and harmony.

The happiness of the wife and mother depends much on her surroundings. The soul of a woman hungers for the beautiful. Many a woman has slowly pined away and died of starvation of soul. Give her companionship of the most beautiful, the purest, best dressed and best behaved company on earth and her spirit is satisfied. Give her a garden of flowers.

Dogwood (*Cornus*)

C. Stolonifera var. Flaviramea (Yellow-Branched Dogwood). A very pretty shrub for winter color effect, bark bright yellow.

Siberian Dogwood. Free growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, and very hardy; forms a small, handsome tree in some situations; its clusters of small white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark is a showy, dark red in winter. All the Siberian Dogwoods bear in early fall a profusion of whitish-blue berries, making them distinctly ornamental after the flowers have gone.

Elder (*Sambucus*)

Common Elder (*S. Canadensis*). A large showy shrub, very ornamental in foliage; fruit and flowers and blossoming in June; flowers white, borne in large panicles; fruit reddish-purple berries in the fall.

Cut-Leaved Elder (*S. Nigra*, var. *Laciniata*). One of the best cut-leaved shrubs; a valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves.

Golden Elder (*S. Nigra*, var. *aurea*). A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage.

Exorhorda (*Pearl bush*)

Pearl Bush (*F. Grandiflora*). A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May; one of the finest in its season.

Forsythia (*Golden bell*)

Fortune's Forsythia (*F. Fortunei*). A beautiful shrub of medium size; flowers are a bright yellow and appear before the leaves; foliage deep green; the best of the early flowering shrubs.

F. Intermedia. Flowers bright golden-yellow; foliage glossy green; resembles the *Viridissima*, but hardier. A valuable variety.

Weeping Forsythia (*F. Suspensa*). Resembles the *Fortune* in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping.

Fringe or Smoke Tree (*Rhus*)

Purple Fringe (*R. Cotinus*). A valuable ornamental shrub with curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole tree, giving the appearance of mist or smoke; wide, spreading habit, which requires some room to grow to the best advantage.

White Fringe or Chionanthus (*C. Virginica*). A very ornamental shrub of easy cultivation, dark green foliage, flowers pure white, having narrow fringe-like petals; blooms in May and June.

Halesia (*Silver bell*)

Silver Bell Tree (*H. Tetraptera*). A beautiful large shrub forming a low, wide head, profusely covered with a mass of small snowy white flowers; blooms about the middle of May; foliage dark green. A valuable acquisition to any lawn.

Honeysuckle Bush (*Lonicera*)

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (*L. Fragrantissima*). A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant small flowers which appear before the leaves; bushes are erect in growth.

Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. Tartarica Rosea*). Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage; planted with the *Grandiflora*, the two make a beautiful display.

Pink-Flowered Honeysuckle (*L. T.* var. *Grandiflora*). Produces large, bright red flowers, striped with white; blooms in June.

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. T.* var. *Rubra*). Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.

White Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. T.* var. *Alba*). Produces creamy-white, fragrant flowers in May and June; forms a high bush.



Ornamental Shrubs—Continued

Hydrangea

Hardy Hydrangea (*H. Paniculata grandiflora*). A beautiful, tall shrub with leaves of bright, shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree form successfully and makes a very desirable lawn ornament.

Hydrangea Arborescens. June and July. A bushy plant from our native woods, with corymbs of white flowers in June and July. It is the most hardy of Hydrangeas, and particularly desirable for planting in shady places.

Japan Quince (Cydonia)

Scarlet Japan Quince (*C. Japonica*). One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants.

Kerria (Corchorus)

Globe Flower (*C. Japonica*). A slender green-branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high, with globe-shaped yellow flowers from July to October. Very ornamental.

Lilac (Syringa)

Lilacs are well known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They can be moved with every success in the fall, but water must be used generously.

Alphonse Lavalle. Very large trusses of double blue flowers with violet shading. A desirable, dependable, free-bloomer.

Charles the Tenth. Large, long trusses of single, reddish-purple flowers.

Charles Jolly. Double, blood red. Buds opening a dark reddish-purple. Strikingly beautiful and extra choice.

Chinese Tree Lilac. The genuine in both this and Japan Tree Lilac are scarce. Many of the bush forms are trimmed high and offered as trees. The true Chinese grows about 20 feet high, resembling the cherry tree in shape, with the trunk light green in color. Trees 4 inches through at the base were literally covered with snowy white flowers in early July this year. Fast-growing and excites the greatest comment wherever seen. Hard to keep them on hand until they make much growth, as the demand keeps them always cleaned up.

Emile Lemoine. Large trusses of double flowers, rosy lilac. Favorite of all doubles.

Grandiflora Alba. A good white variety.

Jean Bart. Fine clusters of double rosy-carmine. Free bloomer.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Pure white flower in very large panicles.

Persian Purple. A small-leaved variety, in habits and shape much like the Rouen. Bloom forms at end of branch. Laterals from this branch blooming join in making one large cluster, sometimes over 12 inches in length.

Persian White. Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple.

President Grevy. Double, light purple, bunches very compact.

Rouen. A cross between the old common purple and the Persian. Color reddish-purple. Prolific bloomer and valuable for hedge purposes. Does not sucker like the common sorts, but stools heavily. Grows about 8 feet high and forms a windbreak, dividing line or screen.

Villosa. A stout, bushy shrub. Rich, bright green foliage. Buds light purple, opens light purple bordering on white. Very rare and desirable. June bloomer.

SINGLE LILACS

Charles X. A strong rapid-growing variety, large shining leaves; flowers reddish-purple.

Marie Le Graye. Large panicles of white flowers; the finest white lilac.

Make your home grounds to match God's great out of doors—the charm of the morning, the splendor of the evening, the greenness of the pastures, meadows and forests.

Privet (Ligustrum)

Amoor River Privet (*L. Amurense*). A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders; very hardy; foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year; will stand shearing to any extent.

Harrison's Golden. A distinct variety that has proven hardy in this locality. Recommended very highly for group planting in landscape work where color is such an important item. Habit and leaf formation similar to the Amoor River, except that the leaves are a deep yellow color.

Rhodotypos (White Kerria)

R. Kerrioides. A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

Snowball (Viburnum)

Common Snowball (*V. Opulus Sterilis*). Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old-fashioned snowball; its large globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and make a very attractive appearance.

High Bush Cranberry (*V. Opulus*). It has handsome broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints; flowers are white and very conspicuous; the fruit is a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendant clusters nearly all winter. A very desirable ornament to any lawn.

Snowberry (Symphoricarpus)

Coral Berry (*S. Vulgaris*). A slender-branched upright shrub, valuable for planting in shady places, as the foliage is very persistent; the fruit is a purplish-red and hangs on well into winter; flowers small and rose-colored.

Snowberry (*S. Racemosus*). Same as the above except the berries are a pure snow-white; flowers rose-colored, but larger.

Sumach (Rhus)

Staghorn Sumach (*R. Typhina Laciniata*). A showy, broad-headed shrub with large, long, deeply cut foliage, light green in color, changing to shades of red and yellow in the fall; the new growth is clothed with a peculiar down, giving an appearance of the growing horn of a deer; the bark below is a rich orange color.

Cut-Leaved Sumach (*R. Glabra*, var. *Laciniata*). A variety of the smooth Sumach with deeply-cut fern-like foliage.

Smooth Sumach (*R. Glabra*). A shrub 8 feet high, with handsome green foliage, changing to beautiful autumn tints; showy spike of crimson fruit.



Amoor River Privet



Spirea Van Houttei is fine for foundation plantings

Spirea (Meadow Sweet)

S. Arguta. Of dwarf habit, spreading head; flowers clear white; the best of the very early flowering white varieties; blooms in May.

Billard's Spirea (S. Billardi). Flowers are rose colored.

Bridal Wreath (S. Prunifolia Flore Pleno). Foliage a dark shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall; flowers double, pure white and are borne the entire length of the twigs; one of the most popular varieties.

S. Bumalda. A handsome variety from Japan; dwarf habit and vigorous growth; foliage narrow; flowers rose-colored and borne in great profusion; blooms a long time.

Anthony Waterer. A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers. Blooms nearly all summer.

Walluf (Floribilla). Similar in habit and general appearance to the preceding variety. Flowers slightly deeper in color.

Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea (S. Callosa Alba). A white-flowering variety of dwarf, symmetrical form; keeps in flower all summer. A valuable sort.

Golden-Leaved Nine Bark (S. Opulifolia, var. Aurea). A beautiful variety with golden-yellow foliage and double white flowers in June.

Nine Bark (S. Opulifolia). One of the most vigorous growers; foliage light green; flowers white and produced in great profusion.

Thunberg's Spirea (S. Thunbergi). Dwarf habit and rounded graceful forms; branches slender and drooping; flowers pure white and borne the entire length of the twigs; foliage narrow and long, turning to orange-scarlet in the fall.

Van Houttei Spirea (S. Van Houttei). This is undoubtedly the most popular of all the varieties; foliage a rich green, changing to beautiful tints in the fall; in blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers; the branches bending to the ground; indispensable ornament for lawns and hedges.

Beauty is wealth; raise a plenty of it and be rich.

Flowers are the physicians of the soul—give them glad welcome—let them have right of way to the bedside of the dying, to the homes of the poor, to the palaces of the rich, to the marts of trade, to the haunts of busy men and toiling women.

Syringa or Mock Orange (Philadelphus)

Garland Syringa (P. Coronarius). A well-known shrub, pure white, fragrant; first bloom.

Golden-Leaved Syringa (P. Coronarius, var. Aurea). A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage; keeps its color the entire season. Is splendid for grouping with other varieties for pleasing effects.

Lemoine's Syringa (P. Lemoinei). A graceful shrub with very rich foliage and large, pure white flowers in June.

Tamarix

T. Amurensis. Growth is slender and graceful, with silvery foliage; pink flowers borne on short spikes on the young growth only.

Weigela (Diervilla)

The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors; very effective for grouping and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July.

D. Candida. Flowers pure white, produced in June and continue to bloom nearly all summer.

D. Eva Rathke. Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade.

D. Rosea. An elegant variety with fine rose-colored flowers appearing in June.

Ornamental Hedge

Japan Barberry. Plant about 18 inches apart. Needs but little trimming but can be pruned severely if desired.

Buckthorn. Should be planted about a foot apart. Somewhat coarse for an ornamental hedge, good for border along garden or screen to an alley.

Amoor River Privet. When planted in a single row, plants should be set 8 to 12 inches apart. Can be pruned to suit the taste. One of our very best ornamental hedges.

Lilac. A very fine hedge for border to garden, screening unsightly buildings, etc. Plant about 2 feet apart.

Spirea Van Houttei. Makes a very fine high-growing hedge. Also used for screening alleys, etc. Plant about 2 feet apart.

Mulberry. Coarse hedge, not so showy as finer-twigged hedges. Makes a cheap hedge. Plant from 6 to 12 inches apart.

In planting a hedge always dig a trench about fifteen inches deep and width of a spade; keep one side of trench straight and set plants against it.

Hardy Vines

Aristolochio (Dutchman's Pipe)

A. Sipho. A fine, hardy climber and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large and are edible, like sweet potatoes. The vine is a beautiful, rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

Amelopsis

Boston Ivy (Veitchii). Leaves smaller than the American; forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other; it is a little difficult to start, but when once established requires no further care. Foliage changes to a crimson-scarlet in the fall; very valuable for covering brick and stone structures, rockeries, walls, etc.

Engleman's Ivy or Woodbine (A. Quinquefolia, var. Englemanni). A type of Quinquefolia which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the Veitchii (Boston Ivy). It should be planted in the Central and Northwestern States, in place of the Veitchii, as it is perfectly hardy, withstanding heat and cold better.

Bignonia (Tecoma)

Trumpet Creeper (B. Radicans). A hardy climbing plant with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers appearing in August.

Large-Flowered Trumpet Creeper (B. Radicans, var. Grandiflora). A beautiful variety with very large flowers, salmon colored, yellow center and striped with red.

Celastrus (Bitter Sweet)

Climbing Bitter Sweet (C. Scandens) A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled orange fruit; a rapid grower.



Climbing Vines are essential

Beauty is often the result of labors of God and man. He plants the gems and man digs and polishes them. Among plants He originates the species and man the varieties.

Clematis (Virgin's Bower)

A beautiful class of hardy climbers; many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very valuable for training around and over pillars, verandas, fences, rockwork, etc.

LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Duchess of Edinburg. Fine, large, double white flowers; blooms freely.

Jackmanni. Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple; bloom continually all summer.

Henryi. Flowers creamy-white and very large. A free bloomer.

Madam Edouard Andre. Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

Ramona. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer; flowers a deep rich lavender.

SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Coccinea. Flowers thick bell-shaped, of a bright coral-red color; blooms profusely.

Paniculata. Probably the most popular of the small-flowering sorts; vine is a rapid grower with glossy, green foliage; in September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious and penetrating.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera)

Chinese Twining Honeysuckle (L. Japonica). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September; very fragrant. Also known as the Evergreen Honeysuckle.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (L. Halliana). A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost entire season. One of the best bloomers.

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle (L. Periclymenum, var. Belgica). Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (L. Semper Virens). One of the handsomest in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower. Flowers a bright scarlet; not much odor.

Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle (L. Flava). A strong native vine with brightest orange-yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Matrimony Vine (Lycium)

Chinese Matrimony Vine (L. Sinensis). A creeping or trailing vine; foliage a grayish-green; flowers appear in June and continue blooming until September; color varies from pink to purple; fruits are a bright crimson and make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage. Valuable for trellises and fences.

Wistaria

American Purple Wistaria (W. Magnifica). Flowers are borne in dense, drooping clusters of a pale blue color; vine vigorous, hardy, rapid grower.

Chinese Purple Wistaria (W. Sinensis). One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid-growing and elegant; attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale-blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

Chinese White Wistaria (W. Sinensis, var. Alba). Same as the Chinese Purple, except the flowers are pure white; very beautiful variety.

Roses

*Miss Dolores Bohn
Bookkeeper*



AMONG all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the Rose. The wide range of color, shape and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." In most collections of flowering or ornamental shrubs it is in first place.

Cultural Directions

Roses should have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. At time of planting cut the stems off to within three inches of the trunk or parent stem. Plant the roses deep, covering up all of the main trunk or parent stem and about an inch of the branches. If this is not done the sun and hot winds will kill the bud and later on shoots will appear from the roots, which of course would produce the wild rose. All rose bushes except climbers should be cut off to within three or four inches from the top of the ground about the middle of October each year and covered over with litter or banked with dirt, and then uncovered in the spring. By handling roses in this manner you will succeed in maintaining the double rose from year to year. Otherwise they will degenerate.

How God loves the beautiful! It flames from the sun, smiles from the moon, it is folded about the stars. The earth, from the tropics to the frozen tundras, is filled with it.

Hardy Roses

Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring, but for this latitude we recommend spring planting. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working in plenty of old litter in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

Roses—Continued

Insects and Diseases

It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with green fly, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage, with sulpho-tobacco, soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux mixture is one of the best preventives from mildew and black spots, which are fungous diseases usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular-shaped; very fragrant and a superb rose.

Clio. One of the best; large, fine, globular form, flesh color, shading to rose in center; very vigorous.

Coquette des Alps. White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, perfect form and snow-white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective, very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

Gloire de Lyonaise. A grand rose; a beautiful shade of pale salmon-yellow, sometimes passing to creamy-white; very fragrant.

Magna Charta. Extra large and full, bright rosy-pink; a profuse bloomer and very hardy.

Margaret Dickson. Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large; fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and very free-flowering.

Mrs. R. G. Sherman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink, very double and full; vigorous and a free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright clear pink, very fragrant, hardy and a strong grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black, large and full; a beautiful sort.

Sunburst. A strong, hardy rose; large, full and double; golden-orange-yellow, tinged with red and rosy-pink; a magnificent rose.

Tom Wood. Very large, bright cherry-red with shell-shaped petals.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous and hardy; very desirable sort.

Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty. The moderately fragrant, rich, rosy, deep pink; 3 to 4-inch flowers are produced in great abundance. It will succeed in almost any situation and makes a very vigorous growth.

Prairie Queen. A rapid climber; flowers are very large; a bright rosy-red, changing lighter as the flowers open; strong and vigorous.

Seven Sisters. One of the best of the old-fashioned sorts; flowers borne in clusters; color varies from dark to light red or pink.

Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler. The best-known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

Dorothy Perkins. This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell-pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the climbing roses.

Red Dorothy. Among Rambler roses none has gained greater popularity than the beautiful pink Dorothy Perkins. The Red Dorothy is a duplicate except in color.

Philadelphia. A splendid climbing rose with flowers more than two inches in diameter; very double, deep rich crimson, more intense than the Crimson Rambler; borne in large clusters completely covering the bush; the flowers hold their color for a long time; vine is very hardy and a strong grower.

Pink Rambler. Flowers are double, of a clear shell-pink; borne in large clusters. A valuable rose for cutting.

White Rambler. Flowers are pure white, very double and remain on the vine a long time.

Yellow Rambler. Same as the pink, excepting flowers are a light yellow, changing to straw-color; very fragrant.

Trier. A strong-growing climber of the Rambler type, with great trusses of pale rose-colored flowers, changing to white. Blooms continuously all summer.

What a cheerful companion a beautiful bouquet is—a revelation of human and divine affection, while the flowers themselves seem almost human with smiling cheer!

Flowers have an elevating and ennobling influence on character. You can not associate with the Rose without having your life sweetened by it.

Field Grown Tea

Especial attention is directed to this selection of choice roses which we have grown outdoors, and now offer in strong two-year size. As the stock is limited, orders should be placed early to insure acceptance.

American Beauty. The flowers are a deep crimson color, of very large size, and the most fragrant of its class. It is a continuous bloomer. Should be protected in winter.

Gruss an Teplitz. One of the richest colored roses grown. When first opened, it is dark, rich crimson, which quickly changes to bright scarlet, shaded with velvety fiery red.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A beautiful rose, with elegant, large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers; color, delicate cream-white; deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer; one of the choicest and most trustworthy garden roses.

Killarney. Queen of the Irish roses, of exquisite form and fragrance. Bright carmine-pink, marbled in creamy-white, with petals large and durable; the buds extremely long.

La France. Delicate silvery-rose, shaded with cerise-pink, often silvery-pink, with peach shading.

Los Angeles. Flame-pink and gold. This is, by all odds, one of the finest roses ever introduced. The growth is very vigorous and produces a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals.

Maman Cochet. A valuable pink bedding or pot rose, with rich, healthy foliage and large flowers on long, straight stems; color, deep rose-pink, the inner side of petals silvery-rose.

Pink Radiance. Always in bloom and very fragrant; a most pleasing shade of pink.

Red Radiance. Bright cherry-crimson flowers of great substance and durability. Does well outdoors.

White Maman Cochet. A beautiful snow-white, sometimes tinged with the faintest suggestion of blush. Hardy, with but slight protection.

Polyantha Roses

Crimson Baby Rambler. One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous and grows 18 to 24 inches; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy and is good for pot culture for winter blooming. Color a bright crimson-pink.

Pink Baby Rambler (Anna Mueller). Of the same free-flowering class as the Crimson Baby Rambler. Blossoms a shade of deep rose with petals curled and twisted, producing a fluffy effect. Hardy, vigorous grower and foliage very beautiful.

White Baby Rambler. Blooms all summer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream-white, passing to snow-white.

Baby Dorothy Perkins. Pink.

Miscellaneous Roses

Blanda (Meadow Rose). Slender, reddish-purple, branches almost thornless, with pale green, oval foliage. Bright rose, May-flowers.

Harrison's Yellow. Bright golden yellow, very hardy; fine for planting in groups; early bloomer.

Madam Plantier. A pure white rose recommended for lawn and cemetery; plant does not winter-kill and is a strong, vigorous grower and an enormous bloomer.

Rosa Rugosa

This class of Japanese Roses forms sturdy bushes, 4 to 5 feet high, covered with large, dark green, crinkled glossy foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of 10 to 20 flowers, each 3 inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy. A valuable plant for the hardy border or shrubberies, the large, handsome, scarlet hips being very ornamental all through the autumn and early winter months. It also makes a splendid hedge, its foliage being impervious to the attacks of insects.

Rubra. The typical Rugosa Rose, with large, single, crimson flowers followed by scarlet hips. The foliage is beautifully crinkled.

Alba. Pure white, with typical Rugosa foliage and orange hips.

Rosa Rugosa Hybrids

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Large, cup-shaped, double silvery-pink flowers, borne well above handsome Rugosa foliage. Exquisitely perfumed and perfectly hardy.

Mad. Georges Bruant. Flowers in clusters; semi-double; buds long and pointed, similar to Uaphetos in shape; pure white. Remarkably free-flowering, and hardy where the thermometer does not go below zero. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn and yard, as it retains the heavy thorny canes and glossy, leathery leaves of the Rugosa.

New Century. A splendid rose of the Rugosa type, with clear, flesh-pink flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, perfectly full and double. Its perfume reminds one of the sweetbriars, and is one of the most constant bloomers.

Nova Zembla. Handsome white flowers and beautiful foliage. Resembles Conrad Ferdinand Meyer in habit of growth.

Peonies

*Mildred, daughter of
E. E. Mason*



Legends of the Peony

THE NAME reaches back into the myths of history. It is said that in the days of Troy there lived a physician by the name of Paeon, who first used the roots on his patients, and these were the descendants of the gods. So our favorite ministered to the ills of the Immortals. The name has clung ever since. It should be Paemony yet. We hung onto the old form of spelling as long as we could, and didn't propose to change it until the old doctor changed his, but the Peony Society and the lexicons were against him, so the "a" fell out in this edition.

The peonies are recognized as a fine, effective flower. They are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. The flowers are lasting and many of them are finely finished and exquisitely colored. No other hardy plant of our gardens thrive so well, nor has as much practical permanent value.

VARIETIES MARKED F. ARE FANCY

In planting peonies for cut flowers, do not plant a long list of varieties. For good results they must be cut at just the right time, which is hard to do if you have too many different varieties.

Andre Laues (Crousse, 1881). F. Magenta red, fragrant. The last flower to bloom. Seldom misses.

Baron Jas. Rothschild. One of the best cheap flowers in our collection. Guard petals very regular, rose in color. Very compact bomb-shape center of salmon, the tip of which shows purple.

Asa Gray. Large, full bloom, perfect shape; guard petals salmon-flesh, inner petals pink, sprinkled with carmine-lilac.

Charles Verdier. Large lilac-carmine bloom, transparent slate reflex. Compact and a good keeper as a cut flower.

Couronne d'Or (Crown of Gold, Calot). F. Imbricated petals. Compact solid white, with golden reflex. Center touched with carmine. A fine variety. Late and a good keeper.

Duchess d'Nemours. Large and full; the most nearly pure white.

Duchesse d'Orleans. Very pretty, deep pink, with violaceous tints on center petals, interspersed with salmon.

Eugene Verdier. Salmon-pink fading to white; strong, free bloomer.

Peonies—Continued

Edulis Superba (Lemon, 1824). A fine flower. Violaceous pink mixed with narrow whitish petals, giving a silvery reflex.

Festiva Maxima (Meille). F. Glorious queen of the whites, often seven inches across. A large, loose flower of driven white, center marked with carmine. Perhaps the most popular peony grown.

Felix Crousse (Crousse). F. One of the most resplendent of its class, rich, brilliant ruby-red of effulgent splendor. One of the best of the class of deep, glowing red.

Francois Ortegat. Old favorite; purplish-crimson, golden center.

General Custer (Terry). Very robust, large, variable pink, loose-leaved, liberally sprinkled with yellow stamens.

Golden Harvest (Rosenfield). F. Soft pink, cream and gold and often in center a dainty Festiva Maxima, blood drops and all.

Grandiflora Rosea (Guerin, 1850). Fine, fragrant, rose-pink, one of the surest bloomers.

Grandiflora Rubra. An old but very fine variety. Fine as a cut flower. Excellent for landscapes.

Humei (Anderson). An immense late cinnamon-scented flower of varnished pink. An old favorite.

L'Esperence. Very large, sweet, pink, fragrant. A great favorite.

La Sublime (Parmentier). F. This is a fine flower of deep crimson. Very striking on account of its rich color. A reliable bloomer.

La Tulip (Calot). This belongs in a class by itself. The bud is very beautiful, interlaced with green and red. The flower is soft blush mingled with carmine, fading to pure white. Fragrant.

Louis Van Houttei (Calot). Vivid purplish-cherry. Very striking and satisfactory.

Modele de Perfection. Enormous cup-shaped bloom, very pink, bright rose, with silvery border, extra fine.

M. Vaillant (Calot). Immense, late, deep violaceous red. Synonymous Grandiflora Rubra.

Madam Jules Elie (Calot, 1873). F. Large soft pink, silvery reflex. Fine.

Teach a girl to love and care for flowers and she will be a lady of refinement.

Marie Lemoine (Calot, 1869). Very large bloom, sulphur-white, shaded pink; strong stems; very late. This is a very popular variety.

Mme. d'Vernville (Crousse). F. Considered by Terry as one of the finest of all. Flowers of exquisite beauty, sulphur-white, with broad guard petals; very attractive.

Mons. Dupont (Calot). F. One of our favorites; also one of the most reliable bloomers we have. Large, creamy-white, tinged with brilliant carmine in the center. Makes a fine cut flower and is a good keeper.

Modele de Perfection (Crousse, 1875). Enormous cup-shaped bloom, very fresh pink; marbled, bright rose, with silvery border, center intermingled with salmon; extra fine. As noted before, the bomb-shaped pink sold under this name was Mme.

Mons. Jules Elie (Crousse, 1888). Immense, globular, full flower, imbricated rosiform; broad petals of finest, glossy, fresh pink, deeper tint at base of the petals, silvery reflex enveloping the whole bloom. Really a perfection.

Prince Imperial (Calot, 1859). Brilliant purplish-scarlet; one of the best medium-priced reds; flowers in clusters.

Plutarch. A glorious orb of radiant, glistening crimson.

Queen Victoria (English). Flesh fading to pure white; one of the florists' standard flowers. A great favorite.

Queen Victoria (Terry). Pink blooms.

Umbellata Rosea. F. Light shell-pink, upright habit, free-bloomer and the earliest of all of the Chinese family. In great demand for Decoration Day. We have grown this peony for a number of years and it has never failed to produce bloom in time for Decoration Day trade.

Richardson's Rubra Superba. F. Rose type, large, rather compact bloom of deep red. Very late.

OFFICINALIS (Old-Fashioned Type)

Rubra. The early intense red. Blooms before Decoration Day.

Iris Germanica (Tall Bearded Irises)

The Iris is the rainbow personified. A goddess who visits us in garments of indescribable splendor, and while she is with us we are in wonderland. The lure of her loveliness is irresistible. The delicacy, refinement and harmonious interweaving of colors in which she is clothed is beyond the brush of man. Wherever invited they become favorites and their fame is spreading and the day is fast approaching when they will have their rightful place in every garden.

Colors: White, Purple and Yellow.



Peonies in Our Field No. 4

Phlox

The Phlox will always continue to be an old standby. They take you through the trying heat of July and August; a perfect mass of bloom when many other summer flowers are gone. Commencing to bloom in June they continue until it freezes up in an endless variety of colors. Planted in masses they present a charming appearance, while the lower growing varieties used as a border produce a very striking effect. They have a very sweet and delicate fragrance.

Bridesmaid. Quite tall, late, white floret and red eye.
Crepuscle. One of the finest in the world. Single flowers, very large; massive heads. White shaded violet, large purple carmine eye.
Eclairer. Medium size, fine red, very desirable.
Miss Lingard. Longest spikes of any Phlox; blooms from the ground up. Waxy-white.
R. P. Struthers. Another one of the best on the market. Strong and very tall. Beautiful flowers, salmon-pink.
Mrs. Von Jenkins. Dwarf, early white. A rapid multiplier.

Q The winsome loveliness of the Rose, the Peony and the Phlox, with their neighboring flowers, the splendors which crown the mountains, the tints and shades of cloud-land, are all prophetic of the "Glory to be revealed over there."

Other Hardy Perennial Plants

The following collection embraces the most desirable varieties. They are all showy, of easy cultivation, and the flowering season is from May to November. By a careful selection a continuous display of flowers may be had the entire season. If you desire we can make selection for you.

Achillea, The Pearl. Has very showy heads of pure white, double flowers, on strong erect stems; 2 feet high; blooming constantly.

Aquilegia, Columbine. These are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flowers. The latter form a showy crown well above the clear-cut leaves. All the species like partially shaded, well-drained soil. One of the best plants for rock work, or growing under trees.

Asters, Assorted. White, Pink, Red, and Yellow.

Campanula, Bellflower (Harebell). A lovely hardy little perennial, widely planted everywhere for its delicate sprays of drooping white bells and their delightful fragrance. The leaves are a rich dark green; the plant vigorous, soon forming fine clumps which bloom early in the spring; largely forced in winter.

Coreopsis (Tickseed). Showy and valuable free-flowering perennials. Produces bright golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season.

Chrysanthemum (Hardy Pompon). This class of beautiful plants is now universally popular for outdoor bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been mipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high.

Daisy, Shasta. Large snowy-white flowers, 4 inches across; in bloom all summer. A good cut-flower variety.

Delphinium (Larkspur). The hardy Larkspurs are one of the most important and most satisfactory plants in the herbaceous garden, and should be planted extensively, even in the smallest garden. Their long spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late in the fall, if the precaution is taken to remove the flower stems before they can produce seed.

Dianthus (Sweet William). The old-time favorite, growing 1½ to 2 feet high, and bearing during May and June a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white.

Dicentra (Bleeding Heart). A hardy perennial with heart-shaped rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated. Flowers in April or May.

Funkia (Day Lily). A superb autumn flower, having broad, light green leaves, prettily veined, and long, trumpet-shaped, pure white flowers, that possess a delightful, though delicate fragrance.

Q Give the same attention to flowers that is now given to fowls and animals and we shall soon glorify the earth.

Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower). A showy plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and flower stems, producing daisy-like blossoms 2 to 3 inches across, of gorgeous colors; blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.

Hibiscus (Militaris). Strong growing, 4 to 6 feet high, with white, blush or pale rose flowers, with purple eye, blooming in August and September.

Hibiscus (Crimson Eye). Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson. Blooms very profusely, the plants being covered all summer with a wealth of most beautiful, attractive flowers.

Hollyhocks. Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, etc. The Hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained; will repay in quality and elegance of bloom any extra care. Protection in winter will be beneficial.

Platycodon (Chinese Bell-Flower). A valuable perennial, forming a dense branching bush of upright habit, 1 to 2 feet high, with neat foliage. From the middle of July until late September it bears a constant succession of handsome, large bell-shaped, deep blue flowers. Succeeds well in any ordinary soil.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow). A distinct, tall-growing, hardy perennial, from 6 to 7 feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green; flowers very double, rich golden-yellow; 2 to 3 inches in diameter; borne on long, smooth stems, forming for the tall plant a solid head of bloom.

Tritoma (Red-Hot Poker). These are tall and striking plants of much beauty when well placed and properly grown. The great spikes of flowers sent up from the center of a broad circle of green leaves, have quite a rich and tropical appearance. Give some protection in cold climates. Bloom from July to September.

Yucca, Filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks, 3 and 4 feet high, are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.

Bulbs and Tubers For spring planting

DAHLIAS. These showy and pretty flowers are becoming very popular and justly so. The Dahlia is one of the showiest of all fall flowers; commencing to flower in July, they are a perfect bloom until stopped by frost. Flowers are most perfect and of beautiful form.

Cactus Dahlias. Assorted colors: red, white, pink and yellow.

Decorative Dahlias. Assorted colors: red, white, pink and yellow.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephant's Ear). For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden planting, this beautiful plant takes a prominent place. Grows well in any ordinary soil, but should have plenty of water and good rich soil to obtain best results. Bulbs must be taken up in fall and kept in a dry, warm place.

CANNAS. Very attractive plants, with large green leaves, often shaded with red and crimson. Cannas are the most satisfactory plants one can use for producing a gorgeous display of brilliantly colored flowers all summer long; they bloom until frost.

Q Plant trees and flowers; reap beauty, health and wealth.

GLADIOLI. The Gladioli is the most attractive of all the summer-flowering bulbs and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with little care. Flowers are of most every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open and placing them in water, the entire spike will open beautifully. Plant bulbs in April or May for early, and late in June for fall blooming.

TUBEROSES. One of the best known and most easily grown summer-flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes, which are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration.

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Kindly write requests for prices, etc., on a separate sheet of paper, giving your full name and address. This will enable us to answer immediately.

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*I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.*

*A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet-flowing breast;*

*A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy hands to pray;*

*A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;*

*Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.*

*Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.*

—JOYCE KILMER.

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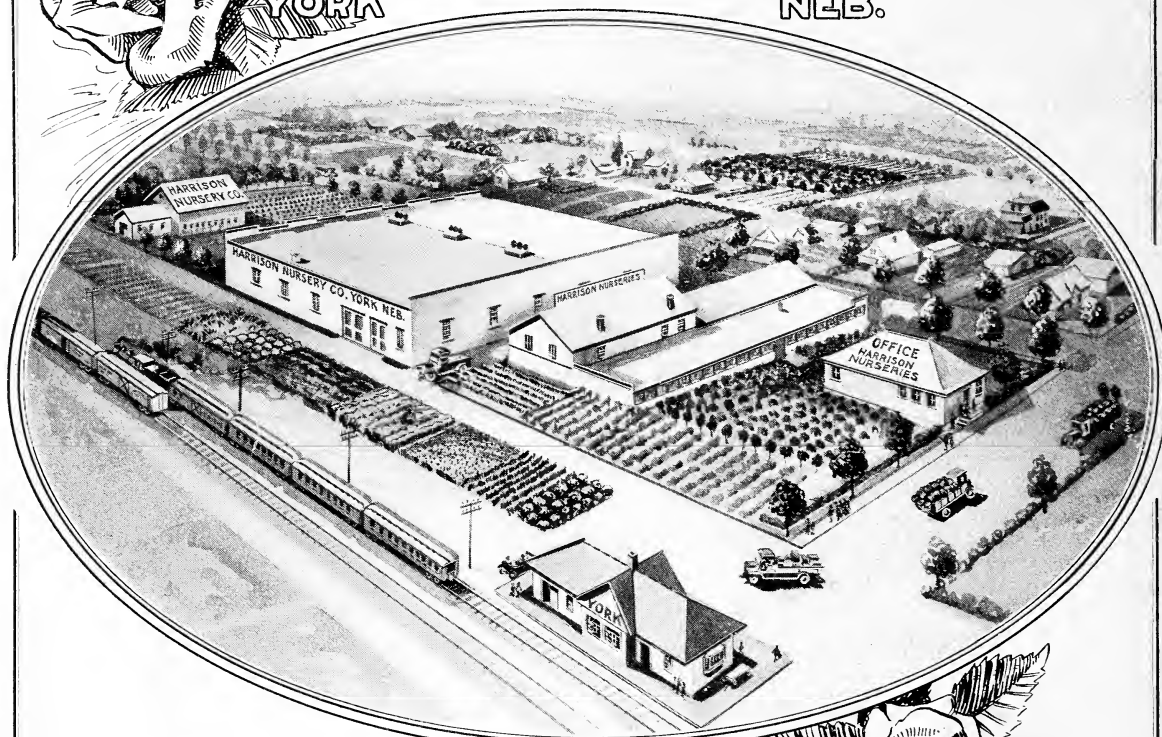
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